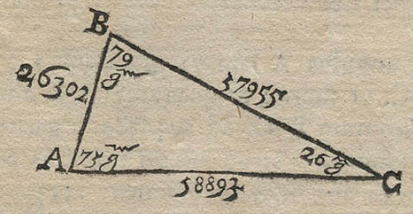
ſumma facta ex logarithmo differentiæ crurum, & differentiali ſemi-aggregati ſuorum oppoſitorum angulorum, relinquit differentialem ſemi-differentiæ eorundem.

Quia, vt aggregatum crurum ad differentiam crurum ita tangens ſemi-aggregati ſuorum oppoſitorum angulorum, ſe habet ad tangentem ſemi-differentiæ eorundem. Vnde analoga ſunt, & (per prop. 1. cap. 2. lib. 1.) eorundem differentiæ ſeu exceſſus ſunt æquales. Neceſſariò igitur (per prop. 4. cap. 2. lib. 1.) concludimus vt ſupra.

Corollarium.

Vnde ex duobus cruribus, & angulo comprehenſo, innoteſcunt (per hanc) anguli reliqui oppoſiti: atque inde (per præmiſſam) reliquum latus.

Nam ſubducto logarithmo aggregati crurum, à ſumma facta ex logarithmo differentiæ crurum, & differentiali ſemi aggregati oppoſitorum angulorum additis, proueniet differentialis ſemi-differentiæ eorundem angulorum: quæ ſemi-differentia addita ad ſemi-aggregatum dictum, proueniet angulus maior, & ſubſtracta minor.

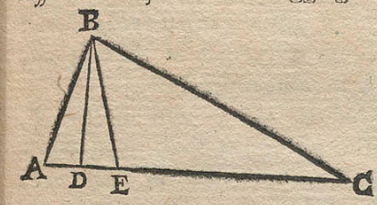


Vt repetiti ſuperioris obliquanguli ABC dentur crura, AB. 26302, & BC. 57955, & angulus comprehenſus B. 79 graduum. Quærantur autem reliqui anguli A & C. Aggregatum crurum AB. & BC eſt 84257, eiuſque logarithmus eſt 24738819 — o. differentia autem eorundem AB, & BC eſt 31653, eiuſq; Logarithm. eſt 34529210 — o. Quumque B angulus detur 79 g erit (per 1. huius) aggregatum angulorum A & C, graduum 101, ſemi-aggregatum verò 50 g 36, cuius differentialis eſt — 1931766, quo ad 34529210 — o addito, fient 32597444 — o. hinc ablatis 24738819 — proueniet † 7858625 differentialis graduum 24.36, qui ſunt ſemi-differentia angulorum A & C quæſitorum. Hanc ergo ſemi-differentiam 24. 36 adde ad ſe

mi-aggregatum 59.36, fient 75 gradus, pro angulo A quæſitorum maiore, & ſubſtrahe eoſdem 24 1/2 gradus ab eiſdem 50 1/2 gradibus, & relinquentur 26 gradus pro angulo B quæſitorum minore.

Definitio.

In obliquangulis vera baſis ſemper eſt vel aggregatum caſuum: & tunc differentia caſuum baſis alterna vocatur: vel vera baſis eſt differentia caſuum: & tum aggregatum caſuum vocamus alternam.



Vt trianguli ABC, caſus minor eſt AD: caſus maior eſt DC. Caſuum aggregatum AC eſt baſis vera. Et in hoc triangulo aufer caſum minorem AD, ſeu ei æqualem DE à caſu maiore DC, relinquetur differentia caſuum EC, quam baſim alternam vocamus. Contrà verò in triangulo EBC caſus minor eſt DE (cui æquatur DA) Caſus maior eſt DC, & caſuum differentia EC eſt baſis vera. Caſuum autem aggregatum, ſcilicet AC, baſim alternam vocamus.

Propoſitio 6.

In obliquangulis ſumma logarithmorũ aggregati & differentiæ crurũ, eſt æqualis ſummæ Logarithmorum baſium, veræ, & alternæ,

Quia baſis vera ſe habet ad aggregatum crurum, vt differentia crurum ad baſim alternam: Ideo (per prop. 5. cap. 2. lib. 1.) neceſſariò concludimus, baſium logarithmos æquari logarithmis aggregati & differentiæ crurum, vt ſupra.

Corollarium.

Vnde ex obliquangulo datorum laterum, fiunt duo rectangula notarum hypotenuſarum cum altero cuiuſque crure, quæ (per 2. huius) reliquas etiam omnes obliquanguli partes notas reddunt.

Nam addito logarithmo aggregati crurum ad logarithmum differentiæ crurum, & hinc ablato logarithmo baſis veræ, proueniet logarithmus baſis alternæ, per prop. 4. cap. 2. & probl. 3. cap. 5. lib. 1. Harum itaque baſium ſemi-aggrega